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amongst themselves. The subject was fully considered, and from reports submitted it appeared that there was a great unwillingness on the part of the workers to enter into a real Trades Union. On the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed that those present form themselves into a Committee for the purpose of starting a Mill and Factory Institute, and to make arrangements for inviting gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the trade to come to Dundee and give lectures on the jute industry in Dundee and foreign countries. It is believed that in this way it would be possible to bring the mill and factory workers in the city into an Association for mutual help.

Galashiels.

The Tweed trade made considerable improvement immediately before the Easter holidays, and still continues better. Repeat orders for spring came much later this year, but they have been fairly numerous and of great assistance in enabling manufacturers to get idle looms started. The winter orders are being well continued, and the prospects have improved, very much improved. The price of manufactured goods is still very low. Buyers are therefore placing more freely, and may possibly have to pay more later on. Machinery is fairly well employed, and some makers are very busy. The yarn trade has got much better, and spinners are running night and day in some mills. The hosier branch has had a good season’s trade. It is more steady than the other, and does not fluctuate so much, and still goes on increasing. The increase of new firms, both in the tweed and hosier trades, and in the introduction of new and improved machinery, by the adoption of fast looms for tweeds and steam-driven looms for hosiers, has increased the production to an enormous extent. The volume of trade done now is larger than at any previous period, and points to a large increase of population, and every prospect of future extension.

Glasgow.

The following table gives the value and destination of the exports of cotton and linen goods from the Clyde for last week, and also the totals of the previous week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Value (in £)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hawick.

A fair amount of business is being done in the tweed trade at present, and in exceptional cases manufacturers have been fortunate in securing the market, and are consequently extremely busy. There is more doing in the hosier branch, but as the trade is at its lowest stage, and in some cases manufacturers are so busy as to require to work overtime in order to complete their contracts within the specified period. This is plenty of work both for hand and power framework knitters.

IRELAND.

Belfast.

A deputation of Irish flax spinners, consisting of the Mayor of Belfast and two other gentlemen, have left Belfast to have an interview with some of the members of the Government regarding the Factory Act Amendment Bill.

Dungannon (Co. Tyrone).

On Saturday morning last, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the extensive store of Hose Martin, and Co.’s spinning mill, and in a short time the immense stock of flax (the pick of the market in the North of Ireland) was one mass of flames. The mill was stopped, and the workers, in number about 300, turned out and did all they could to master the flames, but as there was no fire engine, buckets of water had to be carried from the mill dam. The scope of the fire was a little distance from the mill itself; otherwise the whole concern would have been destroyed. The damage is estimated at £10,000.

Miscellaneous.

CHINTZES AND CRETONNES.

The Art Journal for April contains an interesting illustrated article on Chintzes and Cretonnes, by Miss Lucie Armstrong, from which we are courteously permitted by the publishers to make the following extracts:

Almost as old as the hills is the fashion of printing made in Europe in the direction of printing patterns on cotton as early as 1834. The introduction of calico printing into Europe is mainly due to the Dutch, the Dutch East India Co. having brought the Indian chintzes to Holland before we heard of them in this country. Hetherington imported the art into England about 1676: a French refugee also set up a calico printing establishment at Richmond in 1690, and later on other works sprang up to supply the London shops with chintzes, their import from India having been prohibited by Parliament in 1700. This infringement on public rights having been supported with equanimity, Parliament next proceeded to issue a summary law prohibiting the wearing of all printed calicoes—a prohibition which was further enforced in 1740 by a new act, which ordered the rising industry in the bath. In 1739 this unjust law was repealed, but the cotton printer was handled by having to pay a duty of 6d. on every square yard of chintz. Later on, the duty was decreased to 2d., but it was not until 1830 that it was repealed altogether. The construction of the laws was chiefly due to the extreme jealousy of the silk and woollen weavers—a feeling which reached its climax in the Spitalfields riots, when the silk weavers paraded the town and tore the calico gowns off every woman they met. The imported industry, gradually triumphed, and printed calico goods became a part of the national need and an immense addition to the national wealth.

The manufacture has undergone considerable vicissitudes from an artistic point of view, and suffered, like every other product of the period, from the bad taste which prevailed during the earlier days of the present reign. The first chintzes which came over to this country were most beautiful in colour and design. The Dutch adopted the evocative patterns of the wearing Indian draperies, and these were equally suitable to furniture or wearing apparel. Later on they adopted some of the French designs, and these were principally floral, very true to nature, and beautiful in drawing. In 1712 the English commenced to design for themselves, and some terrible patterns were allowed to walk the earth. About 40 years ago printed chintz was greatly used for furniture, and some of the patterns were quite surprisingly bad. There was great poverty of invention in the factories, and there was not much room for the artist. It was not till the middle of the century that chintz became something like an art, and it was not till then that the artist came into his own. The best of the modern designs are those which have been imported from abroad, and which have been the result of foreign influence. The best of these patterns are those which have been designed by the artists of foreign countries, and which have been executed in the factories of England. The best of these patterns are those which have been designed by the artists of foreign countries, and which have been executed in the factories of England.

Conventional Pattern. Designed by Mr. Lewis F. Day for Messrs. Turton and Stockdale.

Conventional Foliation. Designed by Mr. Lewis F. Day for Messrs. Turton and Stockdale.
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and Messrs. Hindley. It can therefore be said that the Dunmore was expected and realized. But the majority of the world is tired of chintzes, and chair coverings were in great fashion, but the manufacturer saw that the market was one that might lie in a fabric called cretonne, which is single silk, and the question is if one chintz is perfectly suitable to a town. Its extreme drabness seems out of place in a city, where there is certainly a market for something of the same order. But the tint of cretonne now in fashion is not the one that is now so much wanted. It is a fabric with the exception of broncho) which looks so well in a drawing room. It cannot be wrong, however. It is not that we have no ground between satin and cretonne. The introduction of cretonne has had an enormous influence on household decoration, and we have seen that cretonne has had a place in the Boston market, but only live in Mr. Morris's fancy.

Mr. James's factory at Ashton, Oldham, only a few miles from Manchester, and the general character of the materials is good. It is not even the price of the material that is good, but it is the price that is good. It is the price that is wrong. The difference between chintz and cretonne is not only that the chintz is woven and the cretonne is printed, but the price of the cretonne is often three times the price of the chintz. In other words, the cretonne is printed, and the chintz is woven. The cretonne is not as durable as the chintz, and it is not as durable as the cretonne.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S FACTORY BILL.

On Thursday the Factory and Workshop Bill of the Home Secretary was again before the House of Commons' Grand Committee on Trade, Mr. Osborne Morgan presiding, and forty members being present, including a strong majority of those from Lancashire.

Mr. Mathews opened the proceedings with an amendment to clause 7, intended to consolidate the various kinds of opposition to the free-escape clause. He withdrew the provision that in every factory where the word 'escape' has been inserted in any clause, to the extent that the word is not used in the factory, and that the word 'escape' be replaced by the word 'chintz'. He then moved the amendment, and the House agreed to it.

Mr. Mathews then moved the rejection of the clause, on the ground that it was not a substitute for the one that had been rejected. Mr. Mathews opposed the amendment, saying that the clause 8 would leave security to the existing laws and the courts. He said that the clause was not a substitute for the one that had been rejected. Mr. Mathews asked for more discussion on the clause, and the clause was debated to the bill.

Clause 8 was then considered. It gives the Home Secretary power to require information and reports from the employers and employees in the factories, and also to require the employers and employees to furnish such information as he may require. The clause was agreed to.

The next amendment, proposed by Sir Henry James, led to much confusion in the Committee generally. He moved that the Home Secretary should have power to make the administration of fresh air is not sufficient for ensuring the health of the persons employed in the factory. Mr. Mathews refused to accept this responsibility, and the Home Secretary asked on condition that the provision be more repugnant. Sir M. Hicks-Brenchell endeavoured to show that the medical profession of the chamber, the gentleman, the habits, the practice of the factory, and the workmen, had become very different from the factory bill, and that the amendment should end with the word 'efficient'.

In conclusion, Mr. Mathews argued that the provision is not sufficiently to secure good health to the people. So many proposals were made, and the chairman thought that everybody else be heard. Ultimately Sir William Horsford moved the clause as proposed by Mr. Waterhouse and carried by 29 votes to 21. Sir H. James's amendment as curtailed was then adopted, and clause 8 as altered was added to the bill.

The Committee then rose.